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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY



REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1946



Chertsey :
STEVENS & SON LTD.
The Caxton Printing Works
57 Guildford Street



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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge.

August, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District
Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1946.

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow it will be seen that the natural increase in population from the excess of births over deaths was two hundred and ninety-one. The birth rate for the year was 19.27 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 15.99 in 1945.

The death rate was 8.84 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 8.32 in 1945. The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was ten—a considerable reduction from the previous year's fifteen. Notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis was seventeen—a decrease from twenty-two in 1945.

The incidence of major infectious disease continued low. It is gratifying to be able to report an absence of diphtheria for the first year on record, as this justifies the intensive immunisation campaign carried out during the latter war years and subsequently.

The infant mortality rate (24.16 per 1,000 births) is the lowest on record and shows that adequate and satisfactory nutrition is being maintained during the first year of life.

Housing is the major problem facing the Local Authority. The abatement of overcrowding and a separate house to each family unit is essential if infectious and other diseases are to be effectively controlled.

Seventy-six families were housed during the year in new permanent and temporary houses, and ninety-three families were accommodated in requisitioned properties or adapted flats.

The so-called squatters camps in our midst where seventy-five families are in residence should be regarded as a very temporary measure only as they will outlive their usefulness in a year or two.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Members and Officers of the Council, to the County Medical Staff and Medical Practitioners in the district for their very helpful assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Urban District of Chertsey.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	9,983
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid 1946	...	...	...	27,930
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1946)				
according to Rate Books	...	...	...	7,500
Rateable value	...	...	...	£209,855
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£829

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture and engineering; a large part of the area is of rural character; the smaller urban portions contains the bulk of the population in the townships of Addlestone and Chertsey.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

		Total	Male	Female
Live Births—	{ Legitimate	... 495	257	238
	{ Illegitimate	... 43	27	16
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			19.27	
Still-births—	{ Legitimate	... 13	3	10
	{ Illegitimate	... —	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			23.59	
Deaths	...	247	121	126
Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			8.84	
Death-rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts)			Not available.	
Deaths from puerperal causes—	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.		
Puerperal sepsis	Nil	—		
Other puerperal causes	Nil	—		
Total	Nil	—		
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age—				
All infants per 1,000 live births		24.16		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		24.24		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		23.26		
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		41		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		Nil		
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		Nil		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)		1		

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

CAUSES OF DEATH.

			M	F
ALL CAUSES :	...	...	121	126
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	4	6
Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	2	—
Syphilitic diseases	...	...	—	—
Influenza	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—
Cancer	...	...	23	18
Diabetes	...	...	—	—
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	4	19
Heart Disease	...	...	31	41
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	5	7
Bronchitis	...	...	6	2
Pneumonia	...	...	4	3
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	6	3
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	4	—
Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	1	—
Appendicitis	...	...	1	—
Other digestive diseases	...	...	3	5
Nephritis	...	...	4	5
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	...	...	—	—
Other maternal causes	...	...	—	—
Premature birth	...	...	3	1
Congenital debility, etc.	...	...	4	4
Suicide	...	...	2	—
Road traffic accidents	...	...	3	—
Other violent causes	...	...	3	2
All other causes	...	...	7	9

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MACIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. He is also Medical Officer for Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector :

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

G. H. BIRCH, C.R.S.I.

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene of the Home.

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors and for the inspection of meat and other foods.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Byelaws in force in the District :—

Byelaws in respect of New Streets	...	...	„	1926		
„	„	Buildings	...	...	„	1939
„	„	Common Lodging Houses			„	1899
„	„	Nuisances	...	...	„	1899
„	„	Slaughterhouses		...	„	1899
„	„	Tents, Vans and Sheds	..		„	1902
„	„	Hackney Carriages		...	„	1920
„	„	Allotments	...	...	„	1907
„	„	Offensive Trades		...	„	1935

Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. The results of these investigations are tabulated on page 12.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk are submitted to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for bacteriological examination.

(3) Infectious Diseases. During the year 1944 an agreement was entered into with the Ministry of Health Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Epsom, whereby an annual sum is paid to them for all bacteriological work, and especially that of an infectious nature, submitted. This may be from hospitals and private medical practitioners, but also includes the routine bacteriological examination of milk and water.

Arrangements have also been made under the same scheme for emergency specimens, and particularly throat swabs for diphtheria, to be examined at the Bacteriology Department, St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority Telephone Number.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
--	--------------------------	----------------------------------

Cases of Infectious Disease :—

Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
--	-----	---------------------------------------

Non-Infectious Cases :—

Council Depot, Fordwater Road. Chertsey 2349.	Two	Fordwater Road, Chertsey.
---	-----	------------------------------

In addition one St. John Ambulance is available and a scheme of mutual assistance is in operation with adjacent Local Authorities.

Nursing in the Home :—

Five nurses are employed under the District Nursing Association for work in the Urban District. All of these Nurses are also Midwives under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes :

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day.
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes	School Medical	Every Thur.
		Child Welfare	Every Fri.
		Ante-Natal	Every Thur.
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates	School Medical	Every Wed.
		Child Welfare	Every Mon.
	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates	Ante-Natal	1st & 3rd Thur
New Haw	Co-operative Hall, Woodham Lane	School Medical	Every Wed
		Child Welfare	Every Wed.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly, or as required.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the following Dispensaries :

Locke King Clinic, Weybridge :

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Fridays of each month
at 10.0 a.m. 2nd Friday of each month at
2.0 p.m.

Clarence Ave., Woking :

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Mondays of each month
10.0 a.m.
2nd Monday of each month, 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Disease :—

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area :

Guildford :—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Saturdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Males—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Mondays 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Kingston :—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Woking :—Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Tuesdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Hospitals :—

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Addlestone and Chertsey :

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

Infectious Diseases Hospital :

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

The establishment of Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, now known as St. Peter's Hospital, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners and their patients in the district.

Mortuaries :—

One mortuary is provided for the district, and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply :—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year thirteen samples were taken by either the West Surrey Water Company or the Council's Analyst.

The results of analysis of samples taken in the Chertsey Urban District by the Council's Analyst are tabulated below :

Date sample taken	1st March	4th June	30th July	8th Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar ...	9	18	9	less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine ...	3	6	2	less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar ...	16	10	1	5
Coliform organisms ..	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.

Chemical Examinations in parts per 10,000.

Free Ammonia ...	0.009	0.006	0.0045	0.011
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0045	0.011	0.009	0.006
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°F.) ...	0.1088	0.1376	0.0864	0.1056

Water :—

Approximate number of dwelling-houses with main water, supplied direct to the houses ...	7402
Estimated population supplied direct ...	20047
Approximate number supplied by means of stand- pipes ...	18
Estimated population supplied by means of stand- pipes ...	65

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

Water supply—Wells and Pumps:

During the year 26 samples of water were collected from Wells and Pumps in the district, 13 being taken at dwelling-houses and the remaining 13 from pumps at a camping site near the River Thames.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

There was no drainage or sewerage work worthy of note undertaken in 1946.

Rivers and Streams :—

No pollution was detected during the year.

Closet Accommodation :—

The following are the approximate number of pail closets, etc., at premises situate in the district :—

		Privies	Pail or 'Elsan' type Tub closets	Closets
Addlestone Ward	...	2	60	—
Chertsey Ward	...	—	40	9
Outer Ward	...	4	137	—
		—	—	—
	Total	6	237	9
		—	—	—

In addition to the above there are 35 pail closets at Camps taken over by the Council for temporary housing purposes.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

There are also a number of these types of closets at a Camping Site and on Farm lands.

139 closets are emptied weekly under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. This work is carried out by means of a Dennis Cesspool Emptier adapted for the purpose.

Public Cleansing :—

(a) Street cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details:—

Salvaged materials sold during the year :

				tons	cwts.
Waste paper	...	...	...	149	10
Baled tins	...	...	...	50	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Scrap iron	...	...	...	21	18
Non-Ferrous metals	...	...	...	3	4
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	35	15
Cullet	...	...	...	43	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Household bones	...	...	...	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
Kitchen waste	...	...	...	75	3
Textiles	...	...	...	17	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sundries	...	...	...	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Cesspool Emptying :—

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

One 750 gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptier is in use whole-time and another similar vehicle is used partly in cesspool emptying, collection of pail closet contents and on occasions flushing sewers, etc.

During the year the following work was carried out:—

Number of houses where cesspools were emptied	...	208
„ „ institutions, business premises, etc., where cesspools were emptied	...	7
„ „ Military establishments where cesspools were emptied	...	4

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		Number of loads removed	Number of gallons removed
Private houses	...	3870 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,902,875
Institutions, business premises, etc.	...	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	138,375
Military establishments		379 $\frac{1}{2}$	284,625
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	4434 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,325,875
		<hr/>	<hr/>

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925	...	...	3
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	...	...	187
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to water supply etc.	...	...	57
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accomodation	...	...	91
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	...	...	514
Visits to houses with respect to infestation	...	...	42
Visits to Council Houses	...	...	50
Visits to houses re dustbins	...	...	21
Inspections of Meat at Government Slaughterhouse	...	...	225
„ „ Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	43
„ „ Food at Shops	...	...	220
„ „ Knackers Yards	...	...	14
„ „ Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	5
„ „ Factories	...	...	20
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	4
„ „ Ice Cream Stores, etc.	...	...	20
„ „ Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	271
„ „ Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	...	...	3
Visits made to hostels and requisitioned houses	55
			1854
	Re-inspections	...	685
	Total	...	2539

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Other Matters :—

Number of complaints received	191
„ letters sent	331
„ letters received	382
„ rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	42
„ verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...	24

Preliminary Notices :—

Number of Preliminary notices served	...	...	228
Number of Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	109
(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1946)			

Statutory Notices :—

Number served under the Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39	...	...	...	...	2
Section 75	...	...	...	...	3
Section 83	...	...	...	...	1
Section 138	...	...	...	...	1

Number served under the Housing Act, 1936:

Section 9	39
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of notices complied with:

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	...	...	1
Housing Act 1936, Section 9	...	...	3

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' representations :—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Eavesgutters repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	1
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	3
Chimneys repaired	3
External walls repaired	3

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External walls roughcast or rendered	3
Concrete provided under floors	6
Airbricks provided under floors	...	...	10
Windows repaired	...	...	10
Window sills repaired	...	...	2
Sash Cords provided	...	...	5
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	7
Treads to stairs repaired	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	22
Plastering to walls repaired	...	...	17
Ceilings repaired	...	...	25
Living Rooms or Bedrooms cleansed	...	...	8
Passages and staircases cleansed	...	...	2
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	4
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	15
Grates and Stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	15
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	6
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	42
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	20
Dustbins provided	...	...	10
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	6
Main water supply laid on in lieu of Well supply	...	...	1

Factories Act, 1937 :—

Twenty-nine inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing.

Work carried out as follows:

Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	3
Ventilation provided to convenience	...	...	1
Door provided to convenience	...	...	1
Factory limewashed	...	...	1
Ventilation provided to factory	...	...	1

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate 43 lodgers. During the year four visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the bye-laws.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

There are also a considerable number of these types of dwellings on land near the River, the majority of which are only occupied during the Summer season, but there are a small number occupied all the year.

Two hundred and seventy one visits were made during the year.

Smoke Abatement :—

Complaints were received of a nuisance from smoke and fumes from an Incinerator of a Factory. Representations were made to the firm on the matter.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	...	11
„ „ privately owned houses found to be infested	... ..	3
„ „ Council Houses disinfected	... ..	11
„ „ privately owned houses disinfected	...	1

The work of disinfestation of Council Houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide or other similar product. Picture rails, skirting boards and other moveable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately owned houses, arrangements are usually made by the owner with a Contractor who carries out the necessary work at the expense of the Owner. The Council, if necessary, assist the Contractor by supplying materials at cost price and the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and supervise the work.

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Before transfer to Council Houses, the belongings of tenants are inspected. If there is reason to suspect infestation, spraying with Zaldecide is carried out.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 :—

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

Swimming Pools :—

There are no known private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

Schools :—

There are nine elementary schools, one secondary school, and ten private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

All schools have main drainage with the exception of a small elementary school in Lyne in the rural area of this district and a Boys College which are provided with cesspool drainage, and a private School at Longcross which is provided with a complete drainage system.

HOUSING.

Twenty-six permanent and fifty temporary houses had been completed by the end of the year and seventy-six families had been housed irrespective of families housed in requisitioned premises and adapted flats. During 1946 fifty-five houses were held under requisition, providing accommodation for ninety-three families.

One hundred and seventy-eight houses were under construction at the end of the year.

In the summer many families took up residence in vacated Service camps in hutments ill adapted for family use. Considerable work in their adaptation required to be carried out at the request of the Ministry of Health. More accessible water supply had to be laid on and sanitary and refuse disposal services instituted. Cooking stoves were supplied and alterations and repairs carried out to the existing electricity supplies.

More elaborate work to these camps is still proceeding.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	100
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	100
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	3
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	3
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	190
---	-----

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	86
(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1946)	

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	39
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices	—
--	---

(a) By Owners	3
----------------------	---

(b) By local authority in default of Owners	—
--	---

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners	1
----------------------	---

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
--	---

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

No reliable figures can be given to estimate the degree of overcrowding which is known to exist.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :—

The following number of dealers are on the register kept under the Milk and Dairies Order 1926 :—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	...	28
Cowkeepers who are retail traders	... ..	4
Retail purveyors	... ..	33

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	... ..	5
Pasteurised Milk	... ..	7
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Bottling Licences)	...	2
Pasteuriser's licence	... ..	1

Forty-three visits were made to premises where milk was produced or sold and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were detected the necessary attention was called to the persons concerned.

Tuberculin Tested :—

- (1) Misses Hare and Hornby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
- (2) Major C. Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
- (3) W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.
- (4) G. J. Caddey, Abbey Chase Farm, Chertsey.
- (5) Elizabeth May Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Accredited Milk :—

- (1) W. E. Merrett, Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge.
- (2) Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Hersham Farm, Longcross.
- (3) G. W. Stanford and Son, Chilsey Green Farm, Chertsey.
- (4) R. L. Flux, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
- (5) A. E. Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
- (6) A. Taylor, Queenwood Farm, Ottershaw.
- (7) Gandy and Sons, Almnors Farm, Chertsey.

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Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936-1946 :—

Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk :—

Sixty-seven samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological analysis and the methylene blue reduction test for cleanliness. Five samples of Tuberculin Tested and eight samples of Accredited milk failed on first sampling to reach the required standard of cleanliness. On further investigation and advice subsequent samples reached the required standard.

Pasteurised Milk :—

Five samples were taken and all passed the required phosphatase tests showing adequate pasteurisation and reached the necessary bacteriological standard.

Two samples of Heat-Treated milk failed to reach the pasteurised standard. This is an unscientific method of treatment and faults are difficult to check. It is hoped that this method will be discontinued as soon as supply conditions of pasteurisation plant permit.

All unsatisfactory samples are followed up and methods of milk production and sterilisation of bottling plant and milk containers investigated. Difficulty in obtaining suitable employees and lack of fuel for sterilisation purposes are the usual excuses.

(b) Meat :—

There is one Government Slaughter House situate at Mead Lane, Chertsey, to which 225 visits were made during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The following were the number inspected :—

Cattle 3041; Calves 231; Sheep 3644; Pigs 70.

The total weight of meat etc. condemned was 83080 lbs. This figure includes 60 carcasses and 19 parts of other carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.

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The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned :

Beasts :—					lbs.
67	Carcases	36949
39	parts of carcases	...	...	...	3166
376	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	11856
723	Livers and parts of	568	Livers	...	11891
634	Lungs	...	...	...	6151
136	Melts	...	...	...	261
110	Skirts	...	...	...	220
98	Manifolds	...	...	...	1232
107	Hearts	...	...	...	461
16	Kidney knobs	...	...	...	104
67	Tails	...	...	...	136
67	Sets of Feet	...	...	...	1194
164	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	3343
100	Tripes	...	...	...	3000
1	Udder	...	...	...	30
	Fat	...	...	...	1650
Calves :—					
1	Liver	...	...	...	3
Pigs :—					
1	Carcase	...	...	...	268
1	part Carcase	...	...	...	48
1	Head	...	...	...	20
2	Plucks	...	...	...	13
1	Liver	...	...	...	3
1	Lung	...	...	...	1
4	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	16
Sheep :—					
5	Carcases	...	...	...	278
13	parts of Carcases	...	...	...	47
5	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	20
35	Plucks	...	...	...	137
18	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	41
264	Livers	...	...	...	416
5	Tripes	...	...	...	13
	Fat	...	...	...	3
					lbs. 83080

In addition to the above, 9 pigs were examined at private premises.

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Shops, etc. :—

Two hundred and twenty visits were made to Food Shops, etc., during the year.

The following are details of food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption :

	lbs.
Beef	361 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	13
1 Sheeps carcase	29
2 Pigs' heads	49
Ox Liver	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lambs Liver	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ox Kidney	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	78 $\frac{1}{4}$
156 tins of Corned Beef and Corned Mutton ...	776 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 tins of Luncheon Tongue	30
20 tins of Stewed Steak	21
13 tins of Chopped Ham	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
47 tins of Fish	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
149 Jars of Fish	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 Fish Cakes	15
81 tins of Peas	116 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 tins of Carrots	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 tins of Beans	21
23 tins of Fruit	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 tins of Tomatoes	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
69 Jars of Jam and Marmalade	82
224 tins of Milk	224
9 tins of Ready Meal	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
32 tins of Soup	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin of Pudding	1
4 tins of Fish Paste	1
1 tin of Macaroni Cheese	1
215 Loaves	215
Prunes and Figs	53
1 packet of Oats	1
Sweets	22
Loose Oats	306
Fresh Fish	219 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausage Meat	30

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Oranges	5 cases
Eggs	28½ dozen
Table Dessert	46 Cartons
Pudding Mixture	90 Packets

Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food :—

There are fourteen premises on the Register where sausages are manufactured or pressed and pickled meat is prepared.

Sale or Manufacture of Ice Cream :

There are 44 premises on the Register. In 23 cases premises are used for manufacture and in the remaining 21 cases the premises are only used for retail sale of Ice Cream.

During the year 20 visits were made to registered premises and where necessary attention was called for improvements.

Five samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. W. G. Patterson, the County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1946:

Articles,	Analysed.			Adulterated or deteriorated.			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk	39	17	56	6	2	8	1	1
Cocoa		1	1		1	1		
Butter	2		2					
Drugs		1	1					
Vinegar		1	1					
Total	41	20	61	6	3	9	1	1

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever :—

Thirty-five cases were notified during the year and twenty-seven of these were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. Five cases were admitted from a Mental Deficiency Institution. The vast majority were mild and uncomplicated cases and were discharged after three weeks treatment. It is the practice whenever possible to isolate each case separately in a cubicle and to this can be attributed the absence of complications and return cases, which are usually due to cross infection by different types of streptococci.

An outbreak of scarlet fever due to a virulent type of organism occurred at the end of the year in a day nursery. Six children and one adult probationer nurse contracted the infection. Most of the cases developed some septic complication, which is unusual in the type of scarlet fever encountered during the last few years. Such cases require immediate treatment in hospital with serum. One death occurred in a late admission.

Children of pre-school age attending day nurseries are much more liable to contract infection of the upper respiratory tract than children isolated at home. Constant medical and nursing supervision is required if such outbreaks are to be prevented and controlled. These day nurseries have been of necessity during the war years located in adapted private houses in which the control of infection is difficult.

If the policy is to continue such day nurseries permanently it would seem desirable that special buildings with adequate lighting, ventilation and veranda space, and provided with sufficient sanitary annexes and washing facilities be constructed, otherwise one will always have to contend with the risk of increased incidence of infection from this source.

The distribution of cases was as follows :

Chertsey	1
Addlestone	13
New Haw	4
Outer Ward	...	—	...	2
Botleys Hospital	15

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Diphtheria :—

No cases of diphtheria occurred during the year. Five cases of suspected diphtheria were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for observation and investigation but none of these were confirmed. This is the first year on record that the district has been free from diphtheria.

Anti-diphtheritic serum is issued free to General Practitioners on request and swabs from suspicious throats are examined at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, so there should be no delay in early diagnosis and treatment.

In addition to immunisation in the first year of life, all schools in the district have been visited during the year and a reinforcing dose given to school entrants in infant schools.

Diphtheria Immunisation :—

The following represents the number of children of school and pre-school age immunised by the prophylactic Alum Precipitated toxoid :—

Immunisation of children aged five to fourteen at schools ... 69

Immunisation of children of school and pre-school age at
Clinics:—

Chertsey Clinic—

School Children	...	...	...	...	25
Pre-school Children	...	...	...	...	8

During the year, therefore, one hundred and two children of pre-school and school age were immunised. The above figures represent complete courses of immunisation.

In addition three hundred and twenty-seven reinforcing doses were given, mainly to children entering school at 5 years of age.

In addition to the figures given above four hundred and twenty-five children under fifteen years of age were immunised either by Private Practitioners or Assistant County Medical Officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

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The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district :—

Estimated Population of Children—

Under five years	...	...	...	2370
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	63%
Five to Fourteen years	...	...	...	4140
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	86%

From a survey of local elementary schools it is evident that well over ninety per cent. of the children in attendance have been inoculated against Diphtheria.

Diphtheria Immunisation Propaganda :—

Apart from Ministry of Health broadcasts and the Ministry of Information film trailers shown at public cinemas, poster notices have been exhibited in clinics, schools and other sites.

It is felt that undoubtedly the most useful form of propaganda is by personal contact with parents. General Practitioners, District Nurses, Elementary School Teachers, and especially the Surrey County Council Health Visitors have been of great assistance in securing a satisfactory response.

Apart from the Local Authority Clinics which are held regularly in Chertsey, Addlestone and New Haw, periodical visits to schools are made for the purpose of immunisation. The Head Teachers have been very helpful in distributing diphtheria immunisation consent forms to the parents of each child.

Other Diseases :—

Dysentery :—

The vast majority of cases notified were patients with Flexner Dysentery in a Mental Deficiency Institution.

Three cases of clinical dysentery were admitted to hospital for investigation and treatment but no dysenteric organisms were isolated.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital.	Total Deaths
Smallpox			
Scarlet Fever	35	27	1
Diphtheria			
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)			
Puerperal Pyrexia			
Pneumonia	35		7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1		
Erysipelas	13	1	
Malaria			
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica			
Measles	27	2	
Whooping Cough	50		
Cerebro-spinal Fever			1
Dysentery	37	3	
Poliomyelitis			

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Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

according to Age Groups :—

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Polio-myelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria
Under 1 year						2			4	1		1			
1—2 years		1						1	9	1					
2—3 years		4						2	12	2					
3—4 years		3				1		5	5	6					
4—5 years		4				1		5	2	1					
5—10 years		12				3	1	13	18	6					
10—15 years		4				1		1		2					
15—25 years		4				6	2			2					
25—35 years		2				4	1			6					
35—45 years						7	3			8					
45—65 years		1				6	4			2					
65 years and upwards						4	2								
Unspecified															
TOTAL		35				35	13	27	50	37		1			

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Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	12	2	1			7	64				1	
Mumps	66	33	37	13	23	25	5			6	14	
German Measles			1			3	3					

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer of Health weekly returns of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by the medical practitioners.

Tuberculosis.—New Cases and Mortality :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 year								
1— 5 years								
5—15 years						1		
15—25 years		5				2	1	1
25—35 years		2	1			1		
35—45 years		1	3		1	2		
45—55 years		1						
55—65 years		2			1			
65 and upwards		1	1		2			
Totals	7	10		1	4	6	1	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936 :—

No action was required to be taken under the above acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

The Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its useful work during 1946. In considering the problems of tuberculosis the family, and not the individual patient, must be reckoned as the

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unit. The Committee, with this end in view, have assisted many families with grants of nourishment, supplies of clothing and coal, and in other ways. Many patients have received similar help on discharge from the sanatorium. Every effort is made to secure adequate and suitable housing for affected families.

The Ministry of Health's scheme of mass miniature radiography and financial allowances introduced in 1943 and administered by the County Medical Officer of Health represents such an advance in the detection and treatment of this problem that some remarks as to its significance are desirable.

By mass miniature radiography one can rapidly take small X-ray plates of a person's chest and so refer any suspicious cases for a fuller examination. In this manner early pulmonary disease can be recognised and treatment instituted at a stage in the illness when the chances of recovery are good. The mass miniature radiography unit visited the district during the year and was fully employed for two weeks.

This scheme will ultimately take its place as a routine for all children of school leaving age as well as being applied to workers in training establishments and various branches of industry.

As regards financial allowances, these are a fundamental necessity to ensure that the case after detection receives adequate treatment without undue hardship falling upon either the patient or the family. Maintenance allowances and special payments are available to promote a frame of mind in the patient and family conducive to recovery as well as contributing materially towards any loss of income.

Venereal Disease :—

As regards this infection and its incidence throughout the country generally, schemes for its treatment and control are again administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. Clinic facilities have been extended to deal with the increased number of cases both venereal and non-venereal in origin.

Regulation 33 (b) made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940 came into operation in 1943. This provides for the notification by "Special Registered Medical Practitioners" to the County Medical Officer of Health of persons stated by patients suffering from venereal diseases to be the source of infection. When two independent notifications are received in respect of the same person the County Medical Officer of Health is empowered to require the person so named to submit to medical examination and if necessary, treatment.